BUCKING ALPINE BARRIERS.

The Burlington's Passengers' Experience While Snow Bound at Greenwood.

TWENTY HOURS IN A SNOW DRIFT.

Proposed Changes at the Commercial - How Judge Mason Got Seriously Mad-Minor Matters From the Thawed Out Capital.

DEBONATHE BEE'S LINCOLN BURBAU. A queer looking outfit, consisting of two immense snowplows, each pushed by two powerful engines, and a doubleheader passenger train, pulled in from the east over the Burlington Tuesday morning about 11 o'clock. The engines and cars were covered with snow, and bore a strong resemblance to the mythical train upon which the still more mythical Santa Claus of modern times is supposed to ride. When the cars came to a half at the depot 150 men, women and children stepped off and stretched their cramped limbs in a walk about the platform. Most of them were from points east of the Missouri, and bound to There was no snow to far west. speak of cast of Omaha, and they left there Monday morning on time. In the party was Al Beach, of this city, whose description of the ride from Omaha west is as good and accurate as any that can be had. He says that with the aid of the two plows the track was cleared for the train so that it reached Greenwood, eighteen miles east of Lincoln, about 3 o'clock Monday afternoon, seven hours out from Omaha. Near the Coleman farm, just west of Greenwood, the first players justs. plow ran into a drift about eight feet deep and 1,500 feet long and got stock second plow pulled it out, and ning back half a mile the engineers on the four locomotives pulled throttles wide open, and sent the mighty mass of iron into the snow bank at full speed. The drift yielded a little, but the plows could not force their way through, and after a number of ineffeetual efforts, the two engines from the train were coupled on, and the six machines set to "bucking" the drift train in the meantime was lying at Greenwood where the passengers amused themselves by playing seven-up, holding mock trials, singing songs, and making occasional raids on the larders of the bucolic denizens which produced nothing more tempting than frozen bologna and heavy bread. Thus the afternoon

broken through and the train came on to Lincoln, reaching here just twenty-four hours late, and twenty-seven after leav ing Omaha. CHANGES AT THE COMMERCIAL. In addition to the changes noted in the BEE Monday, Landlord Kitchen of the Commercial has given orders to have the partition separating the ladies' parlor from the office cut out, and the whole space thrown into a capacious office. The cigar stand will be placed in the southeast corner and the business run by the botel, Wessell's lease being cancelled on the 15th of February. The room now occupied as a barber shop is to be con verted into a reception parlor for ladies. The restaurant was closed last night, and will be thrown into the dining room. It will be gratifying to the patrons of the house to know that Mr. Kitchen has retained Mr. R. W. Johnson as chief clerk. with Stuart Montrose on duty at night

was passed, and as night drew on, and

the impossibility of getting through the

snow-bound travelers disposed them-selves as best they could to while away

the weary hours by paying court to Mor-

phens. Fortunately the temperature was

Daylight came, and with it the death of

the storm winds. Men shoveled away

with a will, the engines were kept "buck-

ing" the drift, and finally a road was

noderate, and there was no suffering.

before morning was realized, the

as general assistant. JUDGE MASON FLANKED. Yesterday afternoon the BEE man, in quest of news, strolled into Judge Ma-son's office, when the following conversa-

and Cap Hudson, the old restaurant man,

"Good afternoon, judge. Can you tell me whether an application is to be made for a receiver for the business of the Windsor hotel?"

Yes, sir. There will be an application made very soon. By the way, who are

"I'm the BEE man." "Oh, h-1, I don't know anything about

It's none of your d-d business, any how. It's a private matter, and don't concern the public.

Having secured the information he-was after the BEE man greeted the judge's sally with a quiet laugh, and added fuel to his anger by assuring him that he had answered the question fully and satis-BRIEF MENTION.

County Judge Parker braved the storm Monday and went down into South Lin-coln to marry W. C. Vandle and Frona Frankforter, in accordance with a promise made last Friday. The judge has bought an almanae and intends to look up the weather forecast before binding himself to any such jobs hereafter. Mrs. Graham, wife of the ex-county treasurer, has gone to St. Louis to attend

the funeral of her father, Abram Hilton. The sales of stamps and postal cards at the Lincoln postoffice during December are reported at \$2,964. Agent Gerner, of the Mutual Benefit

Life Insurance company, has paid to General Funke's widow \$5,000, the amount of the policy held by the de-Col. Thos. Ewing returned from the

Hot Springs yesterday cured of his rheumatic affliction. Judge Cobb's term as chief justice of

the state supreme court expires by limita-tion to day, when Judge Maxwell assumes the position for two years as provided by the constitution.

The American District Telegraph com-

pany have opened up business with wenty-four boxes. Among the passengers from the east Tuesday was F. W. Mandell, of Oregon, Ills., who is going to Grand Island with

thirty-five men and a grading outfit to work on Kilpatrick Brothers' contract on the Burlington extension to the north-west. A good portion of the route between Grand Island and Broken Bow is in the big sand hills, among which cuts can be made during the worst weather. Fire Warden Newbery sports a new helmet, one of Frank Miller's best, a present from the liberal and popular William O'Shea.

The United States court and state supreme court were both billed to open re Tuesday, but the judges had made

different arrangements.

The city council has passed an ordinance providing that in all future additions to Lincoln the streets and alleys shall be made to correspond in width and direction, and be continuous with the streets and alleys of the original town, and no addition shall be platted otherwise without the consent of the mayor and council. The ordinance is a good one, but its force is lost by the nominal penalty of \$10 to \$100 named for its violation. The penalty should be made at least \$500, which would cause avariclous property owners to have respect for

Mrs. N. C. Brock has gone to St. Louis to see her brother, Henry Sheldon, who to see her brother, Henry Sheldon, who is reported to be dying of typhoid fever.
Fire Warden Newberry and his men have been busy for two days past digging the snow banks. Up

of the executors of the estate of Charles Guthmann, was before Judge Parker yesterday making his settlement. The estate is appraised at \$14,000, and con ists principally of real estate in Lincoln Guthmann was accompanied by M. H. Hartigan, the well-known attorney from Platt-month.

Miss Laura Irvin, of Kearney, has been projected by Commissioner Scott to the osition in his office made vacant by the signation of Miss Georgia Morse. The meeting of the State Bar associaon, which was set for the 15th inst. at the government building, has been post-poned until United States court con-

newly elected officers of Apollo jodge No. 35, Knights of Pythias, were installed Tuesday night, "Uncle" John Morrison being master of ceremonies. The men who rode the official goat were: W. S. Hamilton, C. C.; R. W. Savage, V. C.; Walter Keens, P.; Jumes S. Davis, K. R. and S.; J. W. Maxwell, M. F.; A. Wil-lie, I. G.; J. E. Douglas, O. G.

after the storm had subsided was. Then lore F. Barnes, who gave certain people in town to understand that he had sold the Windsor hotel property to John R. Clark, or anyone else, and didn't intend to. He considers the investment : good one, and intends to hang onto it ike a hungry African to a fat 'possum. Court will be opened in the second ju dicial district during the present ferm in accordance with the following schedule:

Lancaster county, February 23, May October 11; Otoe county, March 30, September 14, November 16, Cass county April 20, September 28, November 30, Willie White, the lad who stole two goese and used the proceeds of their sale

to buy a shot gun, has been booked for a term in the reform school Mr. Frank Sibley has received a letter from his wife stating that she has selected a spot near Tarpon Springs, on the Guif coast of Florida, for the location of

the temperance colony. Postmaster Watkins opens the new year by bouncing the veteran Henry Masterman, who has been on night duty for four years. STATE ARRIVALS.

W. B. Norval, Seward, N. S. Harding, Nebraska City, C. W. Barwell, David City; Thos. B. Stevenson, Nebraska City; G. M. Eggelston, Bennett; Chas. O. Bates, Beatrice; Henry Grebe and Joe Miller, Omaha; G. T. Snyder, Palmyra; Sam Maxwell, Fairmont; D. J. John son, Weening Water, Jas. Birney, Crete; Geo. W. Howell, Nebraska City, Monroe

Personal Paragraphs. Mrs. C. F. Stephens returns from Kan-

is City vesterday. W. G. Hemenway has gone to Dalton on legal business.

Sol Bergman, of Max Meyer & Bros. disposed themeaves this morning on a trip to New York. Mrs. Adolph Meyer gave an afternoon tea to a number of her friends yesterday at

her residence on Twenty-lifth street. Miss Ella McBride arrived in the city guest at the Cozzen's for the present. Mr. C. T. Middleton, who was assault ed by Mr. H. Gray on Monday, writes a long letter to the BEE, the substance of

which is that he was the aggreed party and not the aggressor. He claims that he did not insult Mr. Gray's wife. A. Mandelberg, of Max Meyer & Bros., relebrated Tuesday the twenty-ninth anniversary of his advent into this breath

ing world. The boys enjoyed eigars at Mr. M 's generous hands, and tendered him in return wishes for numberless re Senator Corbett, of Oregon, arrived yes terday on the Union Pacific "overland" in an Oregon Railway & Na igation special coach. He and his party spent the day in Omalia, and left last evening to continue their journey to Washington. Senator Corbett is a fully qualified mem-

ber of this millionaire senate. Postoffice Changes. Postoffice changes in Nebraska during the week ending Jan. 2, 1886, furnished by William Van Vieck, of the postoffice

department: Established.-Colon, Saunders county, Ebenezer S. Rand, postmaster. Simeon, Cherry county, Elias Stetwell, postmaster. Spading, Greely county; Thomas

Fox postmaster. Names and sites changed-Mooklar, Sheridan county, to Hay Springs, Mrs.

Mahola S. McCall postmaster.
Postmaster's appointed.—Elora, Nuck-olls county, J. Warren Keifer, Jr. Endicott, Jefferson county, John Converse. Enterprise, Keya Paha county, Jacob M.

Smith. Hickman, Lancaster county, Wm. P. Larsh, Nunda, Loup county, Abraham Ulery. Established-Covington, Irwin county,

Thomas B. Quinlaw, postmaster.
Postmasters appointed—Chester, Howard county, Bradley Chapin; Columbia, ard county, Bradley Chapin; Columbia, City, Louisa ceunty, Andrew Lischer; Conesville, Muscatine county, Rufus R. Wolford; Fort Atkinson, Winneshiek county, Philip J. Huber; Fredonia, Louisa county, Levi Mickey; Greene, Butler county, S. T. Hotchkiss; Kalona, Washington county, Jacob F. Lauser; Kilbonon, VanBuren county, Jacob Strong; Lebanen, VanBuren county, S. E. Vincent; Osborne, Clayton county, Peter Shraid, Palmyra, Warren county, Franklin Lingenfelter; Parkersburgh. Franklin Lingenfelter: Parkersburgh, Butler county, Newell G. Baker; Ply-mouth, Cerro Gordo county; Andrew McLeod; Quary, Marshall county, Tobias O. Smelser; Ridgeway, Winneshiek county, Miss Josie A. Galby; Salem, Henry county, A. N. Hagan; Selma, Van Buren county, Charles W. Finney; Sher-rill, Dubuque county, Peter Fries; Story City, Story county, M. Swartout; Swen, Kossuth, county, Sangal P. Handel Kossuth county, Samuel P. Hongland, Waukee, Dallas county, T. F. Howe, Wichita, Guthrie county, Samuel F.

The county commissioners yesterday awarded the confracts for furnishing the necessary printed supplies for the county during the coming year. The contract for stationery was awarded to Gibson, Miller & Richardson, and for blank books

to the Republican.

There was a large and unexpected gathering Tuesday evening of friends of Rev. E. G. Fowler and wife at their residence, 1907 Pierce. Each one brought some substantial token of esteem and friendship. Congratulations, refresh-ments and music filled a very happy evening until a late hour.

THIS UNRIVALED SOUTHERN REMEDY IS
WARRANTED NOT TO
CONTAIN A SINGLE
PARTICLE OF MERCURY
OR ANY INJURIOUS
CURSTANCE MINERAL SURSTANCE, REGULATOR

Burris.

It Will Cure all Diseases Caused by Derangement of the Liver,

Kidney and Stomach. If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated have fre quent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor ap-petite and tonsure coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or "billousness," and not no SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.

At any time you feel your system needs cleansing, toning, regulating without violent purging, or atimulating without intoxicating take

SCORING THE GAS COMPANY.

City Attorney Connell's Report Sub mitted Tuesday Night

The following is the text of the report of City Attorney Connell on the gas question, which was submitted to the council Tuesday. It will be found very interesting reading by the many whe are suffering from the extertionate charges of the gas company:

He says: As a result of my investigations I am satisfied that the city is pos-sessed of ample power to protect itself as well as private consumers against exor-bitant or unreasonable charges on the part of the gas company.

To secure such protection I would suggest the passage of an ordinance fixing the price of gas to be charged by the gas company. Such price should be fair and company. sonable, taking into account the kind of gas furnished, as well as the cost of manufacturing and furnishing the same." Mr. Connell then quotes the ordinance which gives this power to the city. The section is: "The mayor and council shall as the use of gas, and the rent of gas me ters within the city.

He says further, "In my opinion the present Gas company holds whatever rights or privileges it may possess, subct to this provision, and subject to the power of the mayor and council, by orlinance, to make all reasonable regulations concerning the sale or use of gas, or the rent of gas meters.

The original act of legislature, incorporating the Omaha Gas company, aphave power to regulate the rate as well proved February 9, 1866, provided that said company should not company should salty of forfeiture, under penalty the charter, charge any higher rates for gas than should be prescribed by ordinances or resolutions of the city council.
This, so far as I know, is the only char-

r ever granted to a gas company in this

city, so that if any rights are claimed under the charter by the present gas company, such claim should have to be sub ct to the provisions referred to. The company first commencing opera tions in this city was organized as the Omaha Gas Manufacturing company, and probably claims whatever rights it under ordinance No. 139, passed January

It is with this company that the city entered into a contract September 4, 1881, for furnishing gas for public buildings and lighting the street lamps for the term

The company now operating the gas works and furnishing gas to the city and private consumers is the United Gas Im-

While I have no definite knowledge concerning the identity of this new company to which the right to construct or acquire gas works was granted by the mayor and council, January 23d, 1883, under ordinance No. 564. By the terms of ordinance No. 564 the United Gas Improvement company, in order to obtain the privileges by void ordinances grant-ed, was required within sixty days from the approval thereof, to file with the mayor a written acceptance of its terms and conditions

As I am informed this was never done. so that no rights or privileges can now be acquired by any gas company under ordinance. The new company probably does not

claim any rights or privileges under this ordinance, but, as I am informed, claims to be the successor of the Omaha Gas Manufacturing company, and to be posessed of all the rights of said Omaha Gas Manufacturing company. So far as the contract of the city with

he Omaha Gas Manufacturing company concerned, no rights whatever can be acquired by the new company without the consent of the city, as the contract express); provides that it can be assigned only with the consent of the city council.

The prices at which the Gas Improve ment company proposed to furnish the

gas now being manufactured and known as "water gas," as shown by said ordi-nance 664, are as follows:

ower, per 1.00) feet not to exceed.... r public buildings and school buildings for gas, 20-candle power, not to

exceed.
Gas for street lamps from twilight to
daylight, including lighting, repairs, Gas Manufacturing company the prices are as follows:

To private consumers for gas, 20-candle

the report of the committee relates, I would recommend that it be allowed only to the extent that it is fair and reason-

In my opinion the charges for street lamps, as well as for gas furnished public buildings, are excessive, and all should be reduced. I think a fair basis, for the present, is that furnished by the company itself, and to be found in ordinance For the future consideration of the

mayor and council, I call attention to a provision in ordinance No. 130, which gives to the city, at any time after January, 1883, the right to purchase the gas works and improvements belonging thereto, at the cost thereof with interest at a reasonable rate, not exceeding ten

I do not consider that the city is under any obligation to recognize the present gas company, and before doing so or granting further rights or privileges, the rights of the city and its citizens should be carefully guarded and protected, not only with reference to the present, with reference to the future and the immense power that may be centered in a now apparently harmless compact.

Respectfully submitted, W. J. CONNELL, Omama, Neb. Jan. 5. City Att'y.

DECEMBER MORTALITY. Facts Taken from the City Physician's Report for Last Month.

The following is a summary of the report of births and deaths in December, filed by City Physician Leisenring with the city clerk. There were 38 deaths and 49 births. The causes of death were as follows:

Death by violence..... Scarlet Iever Diphtheria heumatism theumatism
onsumption
dronchitis
Pneumonia
Heart disease
Menengitis and Encephetitis
Apoplexy
Convulsions
Bright's Disease
Paralysis aralysis.....

ongestion of the brain piteenia seellaneous Under one year there were 9 deathover 20—21 deaths, In the first ward there were 7 deaths;

in the second, 13; in the third, 2; in the fourth, 8; in the fifth, 1; in the sixth, 2.

Twenty of the deaths were those of males, 18 of females; nine were those of married persons, twenty-six of single and three of widowed persons. The an-nual death-rate during the month was

Simmons Liver Regulator

Fire Warden Newberry and his men have been busy for two days past digging out hydrants from the snow banks. Up to last night they had cleared over eighty plugs.

F. R. Guthwann, of Plattsmouth, one

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa

7.60.

Of the 49 births, 46 were white and 3 colored, 25 male and 24 female.

Five interments were made in the cemetery of the Holy Sepulcher, 23 in Prospect Hill cemetery, 3 in Laurel Hill, 2 in the Jewish cemetery, 3 in the county cemetery and 3 removed.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

Quite a Protracted Debate in the Senate Over a Few Maine Postoffices.

UTAH WOMEN DISFRANCHISED.

An Avalanche of Bills Introduced in the House-Proceedings of the Senate and House in

Detail.

Senate. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6-The chair laid before the senate a letter from the postmaster general, complying with the call of the recent senate resolution in respect to the an pointment of postmasters in Maine, alleged to have been procured through the influence of S. S. Brown, chairman of the democratic committee of that state. The communication having been read, Mr. Hale said that before it went to the country, he desired to say a few words with regard to it. It was every day becoming the belief of the people, he said, that the civil service of the government should not be the result of natty service. Above all the country desired that we should have pure civil service. There shall be no taint of bargain and sale about it. All parties had recognized this, and party rallying cries have been based on this thought. The rallying cry of the democrats was "Turn the rascals out," which could only mean that it the rascals were in office they should be turned out. A singular state of affairs, Mr. Hale continued, had arisen in Maine within the last six months. There were a few large offices in that state. There were but thirty-seven presidential postoffices. few words with regard to it. It was every day becoming the belief of the people, he were but thirty-seven presidential postoffices, but several hundred fourth-class ones. No department of the government came so near the people as the postoffice department, and pure administration. When the same into office the business was gen-land came into office the business was gen-land came into office the business was generatiy well conducted. He (Mr. made no appea for the who had been turned out. rejublicans had expected to go out. The clamor of the democrats for office had been so great that they expected to go. The administration had taken a conservative course, and the president, though pressed to make a general sweep of postmasters in Maine, had general sweep of postnasters in Maine, had desisted. But the people of many places had woke up one morning in Maine and found that persons had been appointed whom nobody wanted and nobody recommended. In one case it was found that the chairman of the democratic committee, S. S. Brown, had given up his law practice, closed up his office and had come to Washington to superintend the distribution of patronage under the civil service system. Mr. Hale read several letters, one saying that his people had sent

one saying that the people had sent the postmaster general a petition signed by eighty-four persons, praying for the appointment of a person who, however, was not appointed. When Mr. Hale came to Washigton one of Brown's letters was handed to im, a letter which became the basis of the present inquiry. He had made inquiry for the purpose of putting before the senate full information on the subject. Out of 100 of the larger postoffices in Maine it now seemed that Brown had recommended eighty-seven of the new appointments. Mr. Hale acquitted the postmaster general of any endorsement of Brown. Brown had come to Washington endorsed by the Democratic party of its committees. The postmaster endorsed by the Democratic party or its committees. The postmaster general had turned these matters of appoint-ment over to ment over to his assistant, who relied on Brown. But the postnaster general has not made a complete answer to the resolution of the senate. He had not stated whether the wishes of the people had been respected in the new appointments. No explanation had been made of the infamous system on, which

proceedings complained of had been Mr. Vest said it was impossible that the ad-Mr. Vest said it was impossible that the administration should know every man who solicited office. If Mr. Vest had his way be would make it a misdemeatior for any man to solicit office. But what was the postmaster general to do? It had become a sort of common law in both parties for men to recommend people for office. Was the postmaster general to go to the republicans for recommendations? Mr. Vest characterized Mr. Hale's postton as men cant. He (Mr. Vest) Hule's position as mere cant. He (Mr. Vest) had before now seen in the departments at Washington such endorsements as this, "This man is endorsed by Vest and Cock-real." and these forces rell," and therefore the appointments have refused. Yet the senator from Ma had discovered what he pretended to be a new evil. But for the democratic successes

new evil. But for the democratic successes of 1882 there never would have been civil service law passed by the republican party.

Mr. Voorhees said the fact seemed that three presidential pestuasiers and some other minor postmasters had been changed to the minor postmasters had been changed to the minor postmasters had been changed. by the present administration. It seemed to Voorbees that that simply showed that not as many changes had been made in the postmany changes and been made in the postoffices of Maine as the people by their votes
last fall intended should be made by the administration. Mr. Voorhees sympathized with
the republican postmasters who had been
turned out. They would get used to it after
a while as the democrats had gotten used
to it. Mr. Voorhees was not here to defend
Brown. He thought flade had done the democracy a service by exposing such a man ocracy a service by exposing such a man. But did Mr. Hale suppose he could make the

impression on the country that the democracy of the United States favored the course pursued by Brown?
Mr. Vest said President Cleveland had honestly and consejentiously endeavored to carry out every particle of the pledge made by him to the people of the United States before his election, and he (Vest) was as-tonished that any complaint of him in that regard should come from the republicans. It was certain that much complaint had come from the democrats because he had not made

removals enough. The debate then closed and on motion of Mr. Hale the communication of the bist-master general was referred to the committee

master general was referred to the committee on civil service reform.

Mr. Gray called up Mr. Beck's recent resolution of inquiry regarding the payment of customs duties in coin and the application of that coin to the purposes of the sinking fund, etc. Mr. Gray said he would vote for it, but for reasons very different from those which actuated Mr. Beck and those who thought with him. The act of 1878, Mr. Gray said, was tenative. It was based on the idea that silver would shortly reach an international ratio would shortly reach an international ratio with gold. It was a hope of the attainment of this international ratio that actuated many thoughtful men in voting for that bill. of this international ratio that actuated many thoughtful men in voting for that bill. This hope had been disappointed. The object of the bill has been defeated, and the dollar worth 12 cents in 1878 was now worth less than 50 cents. Passionate invective on the part of the silver men would not enhance the value of the silver dollar. The actions and recommendations of the president and secretary of the treasury on the The actions and recommendations of the president and secretary of the treasury on the silver question were right. He (Mr. Gray) was not here to defend any one, but economic laws were always the same. He was neither a bondholder nor the son of a bondholder in but was in favor of paying a bondholder in honest money. The act of 1878 having failed to raise the value of silver, a persistence in our present plan of silver coinage would bring us to a silver

of silver, a persistence in our present plan of silver coinning would bring its to a silver standard. We would be descending to a basis of an eightweent dollar and thus the government of the United States would, in fact, be scaling its own debt. This would be a public misfortune, as evidencing a condi-tion of public dishonesty, which, to say the least, was conally representable with indi-least.

tion of public dishonesty, which to say the least, was equally reprehensible with individual dishonesty.

Mr. McPhierson followed on the same subject. The United Sintes treasury, he said, had become a vast and complicated machine. There were seven different factors in our circulation in the form of various kinds of notes. If columne were now suspended silver might be got to a proper relation with gold, and in the opinion of the best authorities of the world, we limit now got to a point in silver coinage beyond which it was dangerous for us to go. The need of currency was a need created, not by law, but by business. Whenever the treasury could no longer maintain a gold basis then the public would have to take care of silver. The silver daller had thus far remained at par with gold because they had but then the public would have to take care of silver. The silver dollar had thus far remained at par with gold because they had but himted use, and were limited in number within the limit of public needs, but the Greeham law still held good after three centuries of observation, namely, that bad money drives out good money. All history taught that with a currency of finetuating value which ours was tending to become speculation was encourared and monetary ruin hastened. The loss would always fall on the producers of our country, as importers would protect themselves. Referring to the effect of silver in India, Mr. McPherson exclaimed: "God forbid that the American laborer should ever come to a condition like that of the laborer of India," The blow aimed by the silver men at the bloated bondholder, Mr. McPherson insisted, would strike with ten fold force on the head of the laborer. The government had permitted its maneial agent, Jay Cooke, to advertise that the interest on bonds was payable in gold. (Mr. McPherson produced

payable in gold. (Mr. McPherson produced such advertisement.)
Mr. Beck inquired how much purchasers of bonds had paid for them.
Mr. McPherson replied that that made no difference. The government having held out such representations could not now ignore the produced by t nore them and could not play tast and loose wit, its creatiors. Reference by Mr. Mc. Pherson to an understanding that bonds were to be paid in gold brought from Messrs, Moram, Harris and Beck simultaneously an energetic insistance that payment in "coin" and not "gold" was the understanding and

To show that business was already becoming alarmed at our course with regard to silver, Mr. McPherson read a letter from the manager of the Liverpool. London and Globe Insurance company, stating that that company, in view of the great uncertainty in regard to colonge, had decided to make no turther terms execution. ther terms except on a specific agreement their repayment in gold coin.
On the conclusion of Mr. McPherson's re-

he would ask to be heard on the resolution of Mr. Hear called attention to the anomalous condition of business in the south, there being several important bills already reported from committees, which bills were being de-layed by the silver debate, which would have to be repeated when the finance committee should come to report the bills dealing with replace.

marks Mr. Brown gave notice that to me

On motion of Mr. Edmunds the senate then took up the Utah bill, the pending question being on Mr. Hoar's motion to strike out the section that would disfranchise the women of

The motion was rejected year 11, navs 31, The section distranchising women remains, therefore, a part of the bill,

therefore, a part of the bill.

An amendment proposed by Mr. Edmunds was agreed to, providing that marriages within but not including fourth degree of consanguinity should be deemed inecstuous and punishable by imprisonment.

Mr. Van Wyck offered an amendment dispensing with the Utalicommission, so called. The duties of that body could, he said, be just as well performed by a proposition of the parts of the duties of the proposition. as well performed by army officers at no extra expense to the government, and his amendment provided that a board of three officers of the army should perform the duties now vested in the commission. He deanced the extravagance of the conand insisted that it had been of no use to Utah or the United States. The commission, ne said, had half a dozen clerks.

Mr. Voorbees denied this, and challenged

b. Van Wyck to prove his statement. Mr. Van Wyck, in reply, read from a list n his hands the names of seven cierus and Voorhees remarked that those were

not regularly employed clerks but had been employed only temperarily to meet an em-mergency. He thought he know the reason for Mr. Van Wyck's attack on the Utah com-Mr. Van Wyck thought Mr. Voorliees had better understood himself on the subject be-fore taking his seat. (Laughter). Mr. Voor-hees did not wish to speak in the time of the senator from Nebraska. Mr. Van Wyck was

willing that he should. It seemed to make a difference, Mr. Van Triend he "attacked." Wyck said, whose Mr. Van Wyck's amendment was rejected. After some further discussion the biff went wer till to-morrow, Mr. Edmunds saying he would ask the senate to "sit it out" and bring the bill to a vote.

Mr. Voorhees gave notics that on Wednes-

Mr. Voorbees gave notice that on Wednesday he would call up his resolution expressing the sense of the senate on the death of late Vice President Hendricks.

Mr. Morgan offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the commissioner of Indian affairs to consider and report whether his policy in the civilization of Indians required the establishment of a school west of the Mississippi river, based on the principle of military enlistments, instruction and disof military enlistments, instruction and discipline, of Indian youths, with a view to qualifying them for service in the United

Mr. Hoar asked and obtained unanimons onsent to have the judicial salary bill stand over as unfinished business till Monday next Mr. Blair, from the committee on educa-

tion and labor, reported favorably the bill to aid in the establishment of common schools. the same bill that passed the senate last con-Adjourned.

House. Washington, Jan. 6.-The speaker laid before the house a senate joint resolution tendering the thanks of congress to the governor and people of the state of Ohio for

the statue of James A. Garneld, and acceptresolution was laid on the table for the present. There were 882 bills introduced to-day.

There were 882 bills introduced to-day. During the greater part of the day Speaker Carlisle was absent from the chair, the chair being occupied either by Mr. Springer or Mr. Weilborn, and the inducesion was that the speaker was engaged in the final revision of his committee list. So far as can be learned no changes have been made in the formation of the committees sluce yesterday morning, though some minor charges may be made before the announcements. It is the speaker's intention to complete the call of states before maning the committees. Only two states and territories remain to be called, but the recognition of members who were absent upon nition of members who were absent upon the recent bill days may occupy a couple of

The call of states on the introduction of bills and resolutions was resumed. Before the conclusion of the call the house adjourned. A New Jersey man once said hat the

people in the state rather like mosquioes, because they felt so good when they were gone. There must be some such feeling in the minds of those who have suffered the pangs of rheumatism and been speedily relieved by the use of St.

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two of the best Soft Coals in the market, for sale only by JEFF W. BEDFORD, 214 S 14th St All Knights of Labor that are interested in the colonization society will please at-tend the Wednesday evening meeting 8 p. m. at the K. of L. hall.

By order of the President. Suspected Smeide. TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 6 .- John G. Stephens, of the United New Jersey railroad and Canal company, died this evening from the effects of a pistol wound in the head. It is generally believed that he committed suicide, as he has been in depressed spirits for some time, owing to financial difficulty. The rela-tives version of the tragedy is that the de-ceased had bought a revolver for self protecceased had oblight a revolver for self-profes-tion and was examining the weapon when it was accidentally discharged. The shoot-ing occurred in the Pennsylvania railroad building in this city.



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FIELD AND FARM.

How a Yankee Woman Makes Excellent Butter.

Clearning has made many a weary It will always be so, especially in cold weather, until people learn to have the cream at right temperature. Guessing at it is a good way to get tired. The eream should be put into a warm goom everal hours before churning. When the weather is freezing and it is very cold it must be placed by the stove and made carmer than the temperature of an or dinary room. In hot weather, of cours it must be cooled. The cream may be warmed by poting hot water into the churn,

should show a temperature of about 64 degrees as near this as possible. It is so easy with a twenty five cent thermom cream, that it seems queer everybody don't have one. When the cream is too warm the butter will come, but it will be soft and white, and, of course, poor. It should be cooled when this is the case, as soon as it is known to be too warm, with ice or cold water. If it is too cold, the cream will foam and swell, and it will not come. It should be warmed as soon is this condition is found out. When the cream gets very thick after churning a while and does not churn well, it should have a little warm water poured into the

When the cream is very thick there is so much butter that it can not float, and more liquid is required to get the butter There is no trouble of this kind when creameries are used, but when the cream s raised in pans, and it is thick and eathery, it is apt to do so. Some people run in a lot of sour milk to make more buttermilk and float the butter, but I believe in sour milk It will get raneid if the eream is kept any time. It is but ter when the cream is too thick to add a little warm or cold water, as the case may be. I used to use a dash churn, but now I have a Steddard barrel churn, and takes longer, if everything is all right, to have donget the butter from sweet cream than well as I together just before churning, or the sweet cream will pass off in the butter. The waiter announced that the milk and be lost. Mix it ahead and stir it well.

Keeping the Cows Clean. Great care should be taken in bedding n winter time, and in cleaning the Unless extra pains are taken foul-smelling stables will be the result; consequently the milk will be more or less affected. I am well satisfied that filthy stables and filthy habits of milking are the chief causes of so much poor butter being made in winter and in spring. I am well aware that butter made in winter lacks flavor and color, but with proper care it can be made sweet and Very much depends upon the food the cows cat; in order to have color, corn meal with beans and ground oats fed liberally, and a little oil meal added, about as near perfect rations as can given in winter, with plenty of good right timothy hay and a mixture of clover. It is quite a common sight to see in this part of the country cows in winter time with their hips loaded down with manure, their bags ditto, also their backs covered with hay seed and dust. grash and eard are never seen in the cow stables; to them the cows are total strangers. Now, this is all wrong. As a rule the cows are well fed; some have bank barns, but there is a want of care in grooming and handling. It pays to eard and brush the cows daily. They look better, and certainly the milking can be

done more cleanly. Importance of the Pig.

swine-breeding industry, says Mr. J. R. Dodge, statistician of the department of agriculture, Washington, is a very important branch of American agri-The numbers in summer are in recent years about 43,000,000 to 45,000 ose or four-fifths as many as the inhabitants of the United States, and the number an nually slaughtered is now about 28,000 -000, which is less by 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 than four years ago. The exportation has declined to the extent of 2,000,000 in that time.

While the numbers are about eighty to 100 of the population in this country, the enumeration in Europa gives only about lifteen to 100 of population. This shows how relatively small the European consumption, how easily a supply may become a glut, and how seriously an increase of production in those countries may affect the demand for American

Fatal Corn Feeding.

The herd of a western pork grower who feeds his pigs upon a variety of food, giving but little corn until they are four or five months old, has so far escaped hog cholera. His nearest neighbors who feed corn exclusively, have los heavily from the disease. Experience and observation lead him to believe that by feeding oats, bran, pumpkins in their season, and mangolds instead of corn, and providing dry clean, warm nests, changing the latter frequently, this dread disease can be averted.

Mr. B.F. Johnson cites, in Our Country Home, the opinion of intelligent and ex-perienced farmers and breeders as indicating that "the so-called hog cholera" is clearly traceable to prolonged and excessive corn feeding, as scarvy is the re-sult of a merely exclusive and protracted diet of saited meats, "The fat, corn-fed hog, when appearing welkeven, has little more vitality than a sexagenarian, and when slaughtered yields little more blood than a turnip. Having almost no vitality, he readily succumbs to every adverse weather or hygicule influence—the form of disease he dies of depending on local circumstances. But even when his food is changed to a rational diet, he is still liable to become diseased and die from the slightest causes, because of the loss of vital energy from previous corn-feed-ing, and because of the weakness transmitted to him by his corn fed ancestry. The writer thinks the talk about "tuber-culosis" and epizootic goes to show that swine are not the only stock suffering from "corn excesses."

Shelter the Stock.

Col. F. D. Curtis writes in the New York Tribune: I was much pleased to notice, one recent cold day, that each neighbor had all his eattle shut in the stable. A few years ago this would not have been so. Missionary work may sometimes be done near home as well as away off. It is surprising how many farmers cling to this old custom of keeping the cattle cold winter days in the arnyard. Their fathers did it for lack of stables, and the sons and grandsons do it because their fathers did. It shows want of sense, or it is stupidity which amounts to the same thing, and the re-sult is cruelty to the cattle and double cost to winter them.

There is a grim sareasm in the term "wintering;" the poor creatures are so kept as to get as much winter into them as possible, or to get all the summer out of them. What folly. It is one fourth of the year—the three months it takes cattle Then there is the running down period of about six months, and altogether this leaves just three months of profitable growth. Good business. No wonder the cattle are runty and have to be kept till four or fire years. four or five years old to get any They get up three months and fall back nine, so that it takes just four years to reach a full growth of one year. This is an extreme case but it is often

demonstrated. Calves in spring will not weigh so much as veals at three months and when four years old will not weigh more than they might at one year if they had been given a full chance W- sould

follow a system of feeding and care in which there are no drawbacks but a going on all the time, and that as rapid as possible with a full development of bodily structure. I do want to impress upon each Tribune reader, with whom I feel so well acquainted, that you can save half of the fodder as between outdoor exposure in winter and a warm stable. Never let the cattle get chilled.

Brief Notes. Little wastes of the farm, when gathered together-they gather themselves together unfailingly become aks, carrying away the profits.

The colt that followed its mother to market get nine-tenths of its training at for the business of the world on the Many women do not receive the kind-

iess or consideration accorded to the iogs and mules on the same farms. Several valuable cows died in North Atchison, Kan, on account of eating the refuse-toniato and pumpkin seeds, sweet potato paring, etc., thrown out from the vegetable canning establishment.

EATING SIXTY QUAIL.

Dr. Beeman, of Cleveland, Accomplishes the Task in Thirty Days,

Cleveland Plaindealer: On the 9th of ast month Dr. E. E. Beeman heard a friend say that it was impossible for a man to eat thirty quail in thirty consecu-tive days. The doctor said it is a popular error and that there is no reason why a man may not eat quail every day as well. as beef. He said he could cat two quait a day for thirty days. The end of this ciendly dispute was a small wager, and Dr. Beeman began the task of eating sixty quait in thirty days -a pair a day, one

for dinner, one for supper.
Last evening the thirty days ended. A reporter found Dr. Breeman in McKean & Buckley's restaurant making preparations to eat the last qued. The doctor

"I have eaten fifty-nine quail, and I it saves a heap of work and makes the handling of the butter so much easier. It the fallact of this statement, and think I feel good. People have said that it could have done so. I like quail now just as well as I did a month ago, when I began sour. Don't mix sweet and sour cream to cat them. I could eat forty more in

The waiter announced that the last quall ready, and the doctor entered the lining room, and sat down at a small On a plate, resting on two pieces of teast, was a broiled quail. On the table was a dish of olives, a dish of pickles and some crackers. The doctor did not begin to eat immediately. He took the bird in his fingers and broke off a leg, but laid it on the plate. large olive and then swallowed a nouthful of quail.

"I relish that," said he, and hurriedly ate two more olives. He finally finished the quail, and the

eferce declared him the winner. The stakes were trifling, and were presented by Dr. Beeman to the cook who erved the quail. The meet on sixty quail weighs about five and a half pounds.

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